



# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

NOVEMBER 26, 1969

NO. 214

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The Cover: Scene from Unliberated Vietnam

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LIBERATION News Service

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE

November 26, 1969

Issue #214

Published Twice a Week

Subscription Rates: \$15/month, \$180/year

PAID AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

160 Claremont Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10027

Phone: [212] 749 2200

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SONGMY MASSACRE "HOW MANY KIDS DID  
YOU KILL TODAY?"

LIBERATION News Service

"I remember the night before we went in. We were briefed that everything in the village was supposed to be wiped out. It was all considered V.C. . . . supposed to be killed."

"Can you remember who gave the briefing?"

"Uh, Captain Medina."

"That was his unit?"

"Yes, Captain of our unit. Company Commander 'C' Company."

"How many civilians would you say were killed, one hundred, two hundred, three hundred. Were there more than that?"

"All I can tell is everyone in the village. Animals and everything."

That's what former G.I., Charles Gruver, told television reporter Robert Ray of KWTR, Oklahoma City. Gruver is one of several participants in the Songmy massacre who have been interviewed on TV. The massacre occurred on March 16, 1968 at Songmy, South Vietnam, when a company of U.S. soldiers murdered over 500 Vietnamese civilians.

Army Sergeant Michael Bernhardt told of his part in the massacre at a press conference held on November 20, 1969. Sergeant Bernhardt is currently stationed at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

BERNHARDT: We -- we got to the village, there wasn't any resistance that I saw or heard. No incoming fire. Apparently no military age males. It was just like any ordinary Vietnamese village. Usually the ones that we go to are women, children, old men. And what was happening is the people were being shot by the members of my company, being rounded up into groups. I saw, at least, myself, I saw a group rounded up and fired into. And all the civilians to my knowledge there were killed. Throughout the village I saw, myself, approximately a hundred bodies. The way the bodies were laid out it -- it appeared to me that similar acts of this type I've described before had occurred.

REPORTER: Was there at the time or afterward dissension among the members of your company and would you describe the dissension if so.

BERNHARDT: I didn't. I didn't know that

there was. Just my -- myself. I didn't. I didn't wish to take part in the -- the action.

REPORTER: You heard your CO's order?

BERNHARDT: Yes, prior to the operation the CO's order was to destroy the village and its inhabitants.

REPORTER: Did you think the people in the village were Viet Cong?

BERNHARDT: Some of the people in the village -- you say people in the village -- some of the people in the village weren't old enough to walk yet. I don't see how they could be Viet Cong.

REPORTER: Did you consider trying to stop it?

BERNHARDT: Did I consider -- did I try to stop it. I -- I seemed to be alone in my conviction.

REPORTER: How many Americans were doing these things?

BERNHARDT: There were approximately between 60 and 70. I believe, between 60 and 70 in my company. At the time it was understrengthed.

REPORTER: As far as you know, were you the only man who refused?

BERNHARDT: As far as I knew at the time, I was the only man who refused to do it.

REPORTER: Were you given any reprimand or any punishment? For refusing to take part?

BERNHARDT: No. No.

REPORTER: You have a small smile there, Sergeant.

BERNHARDT: Well, well no, I -- I just say no. I didn't.

REPORTER: What were the efforts, Sergeant, by the army to hush this thing up? It's been a year and a half. Was there anything after this incident which -- in which people did not report this?

BERNHARDT: It was -- it was like this. There was a helicopter pilot -- this was another reason why I waited this long. There was a helicopter pilot who -- who lodged a complaint. And soon afterwards he was killed. And I don't know how. And then the incident was dropped.

REPORTER: Are you suggesting he was killed by one of his own men?

BERNHARDT: I -- I don't -- I don't want to suggest anything. There -- there -- there are the

facts, and -- and I didn't know how the Army would take it. I really had no place to go.

REPORTER: Did you know Sergeant Mitchell?

BERNHARDT: Yes. I did.

REPORTER: Were you in the same outfit?

BERNHARDT: The same company.

REPORTER: Were you, Sergeant, ever told not to talk about this?

BERNHARDT: I was.

REPORTER: By whom?

BERNHARDT: By the commanding officer.

REPORTERS: (Indistinct.)

BERNHARDT: The company commander, company commander.

REPORTER: Lieutenant Calley is being charged with murder in this case. Are you suggesting that Lieutenant Calley was simply carrying out the orders of the company commander?

BERNHARDT: I'm not suggesting -- I'm saying exactly what he did. If -- if what he did was -- or rather, what he allegedly did was what he did, he was carrying out orders, then.

REPORTER: He wasn't the commanding officer?

BERNHARDT: No, he was not the commanding officer, no.

REPORTER: ... lined up, told to line up, or how were they -- how were they shot?

BERNHARDT: They were gathered -- they were gathered into a group, and this group was in a ditch, a bomb crater or quarry of some type. And they were put in there. They gathered -- or herded into that ditch there, and then they were fired into.

Paul Meadlo, a Vietnam veteran, <sup>from</sup> Terre Haute, Indiana, says he killed a number of the Songmy villagers during the massacre. He gave the following interview to Mike Wallace of C.B.S. The interview was televised on November 24, 1969.

MEADLO: We landed next to the village, and we all got on line and we started walking toward the village. And there was one man, one gook in the shelter, and he was all huddled up down in there, and the man called out and said there's a gook over here.

REPORTER: How old a man was this? I mean was this a fighting man or an older man?

MEADLO: An older man. And the man hauled out and said that there's a gook over here, and then Sergeant Mitchell hollered back and said shoot him.

REPORTER: Sergeant Mitchell was in charge of the 20 of you?

MEADLO: He was in charge of the whole squad. And so then the man shot him. So we moved on into the village, and we started searching up the village and gathering people and running through the center of the village.

REPORTER: How many people did you round up?

MEADLO: Well, there was about 40-50 people that we gathered in the center of the village. And we placed them in there, and it was like a little island, right there in the center of the village, I'd say. And--

REPORTER: What kind of people--men, women, children?

MEADLO: Men, women, children.

REPORTER: Babies?

MEADLO: Babies. And we all huddled them up. We made them squat down, and Lieutenant Calley came over and said, you know what to do with them, don't you? And I said Yes. So I took it for granted that he just wanted us to watch them. And we placed them in there, and it was like a little island, right there in the center of the village, I'd say. And--

REPORTER: What kind of people--men, women, children?

MEADLO: Men, women, children.

REPORTER: Babies?

MEADLO: Babies. And we all huddled them up. We made them squat down, and Lieutenant Calley came over and said, you know what to do with them, don't you? And I said Yes. So I took it for granted that he just wanted us to watch them. And he left, and came back about 10 or 15 minutes later, and said how come you ain't killed them yet? And I told him that I didn't think you wanted us to kill them, that you just wanted us to guard them. He said, no, I want them dead. So--

REPORTER: He told this to all of you, or to you particularly?

MEADLO: Well, I was facing him. So, but the other three four guys heard it and so he stepped back about 10-15 feet, and he started shooting

them. And he told me to start shooting. So I started shooting. I poured about four clips into the group.

REPORTER: You fired four clips from you

MEADLO: M-16.

REPORTER: And that's about -- how many clips -- I mean how many.

MEADLO: I carried seventeen rounds to each clip.

REPORTER: So you fired something like 67 shots.

MEADLO: Right.

REPORTER: And you killed how many? At that time?

MEADLO: Well, I fired them on automatic, so you can't -- you just spray the area on them and so you can't know how many you killed cause they were going fast. So I might have killed ten or fifteen of them.

REPORTER: Men, women and children?

MEADLO: Men, women and children.

REPORTER: And babies?

MEADLO: And babies.

REPORTER: OK, then what?

MEADLO: So we started to gather them up, more people, and we had about seven or eight people, that we was gonna put into the hootch, and we dropped a hand grenade in there with them.

REPORTER: Now you're rounding up more?

MEADLO: We're rounding up more, and we had about seven or eight people. And was was going to throw them in the hootch, and well, we put them in the hootch and then we dropped a hand grenade down there with them. And somebody holed up in the ravine, and told us to bring them over to the ravine, so we took them back out, and led them over to -- and by that time, we already had them over there, and they had about 70-75 people all gathered up. So we threw ours in with them and Lieutenant Calley told me he said, Meadlo, we got another job to do. And so he walked over to the people, and he started pushing them off and started shooting.

REPORTER: Started pushing them off into the ravine?

MEADLO: Off into the ravine. It was a ditch. And so we started pushing them off and we

started shooting them, so altogether we just pushed them all off, and just started using automatics on them. And then --

REPORTER: Again -- men, women, children?

MEADLO: Men, women and children.

REPORTER: And babies?

MEADLO: And babies. And so we started shooting them, and somebody told us to switch off to single shot so that we could save ammo. So we switched off to single shot, and shot a few more rounds. And after that, I just -- we just -- the company started gathering up again. We started moving out, and we had a few gooks that was in -- as we started moving out, we had gooks in front of us that was taking point, you know.

REPORTER: Taking point. You mean out in front? To take any fire that might come.

MEADLO: Right. And so we started walking across that field. And so later on that day, they picked them up, and gooks we had, and I reckon they took them to Chu Lai or some camp that they was questioning them, so I don't know what they done with them. So we set up [indistinct] the rest of the night, and the next morning we started leaving, leaving the perimeter, and I stepped on a land mine next day, next morning.

REPORTER: And you came back to the United States.

MEADLO: I came back to the United States, and lost a foot out of it.

REPORTER: You feel --

MEADLO: I feel cheated because the V.A. cut my disability like they did, and they said that my stump is well healed, well-padded, without tenderness. Well, it's well healed, but it's a long way from being well padded. And without tenderness. It hurts all the time. I got to work eight hours a day up on my foot, and at the end of the day I can't hardly stand it. But I gotta work because I gotta make a living. And the V.A. don't give me enough money to live on as it is.

REPORTER: Veterans Administration.

MEADLO: Right.

REPORTER: Did you feel any sense of retribution to yourself the day after?

MEADLO: Well, I felt that I was punished for what I'd done the next morning. Later on in that

day, I felt like I was being punished

REPORTER: Why did you do it

MEADLO: Why did I do it? Because I felt like I was ordered to do it, and it seemed like that, at the time I felt like I was doing the right thing, because like I said I lost buddies. I lost a damn good buddy Bobby Wilson, and it was on my conscience. So after I done it, I felt good, but later on that day, it was getting to me.

REPORTER: You're married?

MEADLO: Right

REPORTER: Children

MEADLO: Two

REPORTER: How old?

MEADLO: The boy is two and a half and the little girl is a year and a half

REPORTER: Obviously, the question comes to my mind, the rather of two little kids like that, how can he shoot babies?

MEADLO: I didn't have the little girl. I just had the little boy at the time.

REPORTER: Uh-huh. How do you shoot babies

MEADLO: I don't know. It's just one of them things.

REPORTER: How many people would you imagine were killed that day?

MEADLO: I'd say about 370

REPORTER: How do you arrive at that figure?

MEADLO: Just looking

REPORTER: You saw, you think that many people, and you yourself were responsible for how many of them?

MEADLO: I couldn't say.

REPORTER: Twenty-five? Fifty?

MEADLO: I couldn't say. Just too many.

REPORTER: And how many men did the actual shooting?

MEADLO: Well, I really couldn't say that either. There was other, there was another platoon in there and but I just couldn't say how many.

REPORTER: But these civilians were lined up and shot? They weren't killed by cross fire.

MEADLO: They weren't lined up, they [were] just pushed in a ravine or just sitting, squatting and shot.

REPORTER: What did these civilians, particularly the women and children, the old men, what did they do? What did they say to you?

MEADLO: They weren't much saying to them. They [were] just being pushed and they were doing what they was told to do.

REPORTER: They weren't begging or saying "No, no" or

MEADLO: Right, they was begging and saying "No, no." And the mothers was hugging their children and, but they kept right on firing. Well, we kept right on firing. They was waving their arms and begging.

REPORTER: Was that your most vivid memory of what you saw?

MEADLO: Right

REPORTER: And nothing went through your mind or heart?

MEADLO: Many a times, many a times

REPORTER: While you were doing it.

MEADLO: Not while I was doing it. It just seemed like it was the natural thing to do at the time. I don't know. It just - I was getting to

moved from what I'd seen earlier over there.

REPORTER: What do you mean?

MEADLO: Well, I was getting, like the... my buddies getting killed or wounded or - we weren't getting no satisfaction from it, so what it really was, it was just mostly revenge.

REPORTER: You call the Vietnamese "gooks?"

MEADLO: Gooks

REPORTER: Are they people to you? Were they people to you?

MEADLO: Well, they were people. But it was just one of them words that we just picked up over there, you know. Just any word you pick up. That's what you call people, and that's what you been called.

REPORTER: Obviously, the thought that goes through my mind, I spent some time over there, and I killed in the second way, and so forth. But the thought that goes through your mind is, we've raised such a dickens about what the Nazis did, or what the Japanese did, but particularly what the Nazis did in the second world war, the brutalization and so forth, you know. It's hard for a good many Americans to understand that young, capable, American boys could line up old men, women and children and babies and shoot them down in cold blood. How do you explain that?

MEADLO: I wouldn't know.

REPORTER: Did you ever dream about all of this that went on in Finkville?

MEADLO: Yes, I did, and I still dream about it.

REPORTER: What kind of dreams?

MEADLO: I see the women and children in my sleep. Some days, some nights. I can't even sleep. I just lay there thinking about it.

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#### OFF-DUTY PIG ATTACKS TEXAS CO ED

DALLAS (INS) - An off-duty policeman from University Park, Tex., attacked a 19-year-old student during a sociology class at El Centro Junior College recently. The attack occurred after the pig made bigoted comments in response to the lecture being given by a black instructor. The student, Charity Cowart, angrily said, "You know, you're getting just like what they call you - a pig." He beat her with his fists. The incident was the talk of the campus, but there were no charges and only a word in the press. -30

SEALE UNCHAINED -- AND A VICTORY FOR HILLIARD  
LIBERATION News Service

OAKLAND, Calif. (LNS) -- Bobby Seale got a chance to speak out in a courtroom last week, but not in his own defense. Seale was a key witness in the trial of Black Panther Party Chief of Staff David Hilliard, up on misdemeanor charges of "interfering with a police officer in the course of his duties." Hilliard's conviction could have successfully put out of action one of the few leaders of the Party still walking the streets.

The charge stemmed out of an incident in June 1968 involving one of the oldest and most basic of Panther activities -- patrolling the black community and advising people of their rights when being hassled by the police.

A man in a hot dog stand near the ghetto had called police to report that a gang of young kids had just ripped off a bunch of potato chips and cupcakes from his stand. The local pigs cruising the area headed for the nearest group of black kids they saw. The hot dog stand operator, it was revealed in testimony, hadn't even said whether the kids were white or black, short or tall, old or young, and began hustling them.

Bobby Seale, David Hilliard and several other Panthers approached. David walked through the crowd of kids several times, refusing to leave the area when ordered to do so by a pig, saying it was his Constitutional right to be there.

The pigs testified that David had attempted to open the door of a patrol car and free the kids there -- that's the reason they gave for his arrest. Charles Garry, the Panther lawyer, pointed out that on the basis of the pig's own testimony, David was arrested only after he had identified himself as David Hilliard and the police realized they were dealing with the Panthers. One of the three officers involved, Joseph E. Bean, had been wounded in the April 6 shoot-out in which Bobby Hutton was murdered. David said Bean had vowed to kill all Panthers.

On the witness stand, Bobby testified that David had never gone near the patrol car. He described one police officer as having gone over to David and purposely having <sup>stepped</sup> on his feet, trying

to provoke a fight so he could arrest him. David, he said, had approached to ask why these people were being arrested. When Hilliard replied to the question "What the hell are you doing here?" by saying "I'm exercising my Constitutional rights," he was immediately arrested. Then Bobby said he went over, only to find himself staring into the muzzle of Officer Bean's carbine. He stopped when Bean shouted, "Hold it, or you're gonna get it." Bean denied having pointed the rifle at Seale, but admitted having "cocked it in preparedness."

In closing argument, the assistant district attorney tried to win his case by slandering Seale and Hilliard. "I submit that Mr. Seale's testimony is so colored by his own personal problems that it's irrelevant," he sneered. "Somebody is lying," he asserted. "It's not a question of a mistake. Perjury is a felony. If you're going to believe Mr. Seale, who is a felon, and Mr. Hilliard, who is on trial here, then you have to believe that the three police officers are committing perjury for a simple misdemeanor case. If you believe that, acquit him."

The attacks against Bobby's credibility as a witness gave Garry (partially recovered from his operation) the opening to bring Bobby's case into the discussion. After first discrediting much of the cops' testimony, pointing out the discrepancies, the obvious lies, Garry went on to deal with the DA's reference to Bobby's "personal problems."

"I didn't know Bobby Seale was affected by any problems," retorted Garry. "Did he look worried to you? Did he look upset?"

Recalling the McCarthy era, Garry said he'd thought that period was gone but it seemed to be returning. "We are approaching a police state in certain segments of our society," he declared. "It's no accident that the Black Panther Party is being persecuted not only nationally but also locally." Bobby isn't afraid of jail, Garry told the jury. "He has the kind of insight and selfless outlook that he doesn't have to worry. He believes he is right and that the things he and the Party believe in are the salvation not only of

the black community but of the nation "

The DA and Garry got into several verbal battles when the DA again tried to smear Bobby in his rebuttal. "Garry would have you think that Bobby Seale is a pillar of virtue," sneered the DA. "Well, three states don't think so. His present residence is the county jail."

In the end, David won. And the question remains: Why? Do we have such a fair judicial system that the good guy always wins? Of course not. Huey and Bobby are both in jail. Eldridge is in exile. The frame-ups of the New York and Connecticut Panthers continue. Is it Charles Garry's genius? Partly, but then, he has lost cases for Panthers, too.

Garry explained later: "For a start, we had three solid black men on the jury. But more than that," he added, "we had working people on this jury. In the superior court, where the other trials took place, working people can generally be excused from jury duty on the basis of financial hardship. They can't afford to lose all those days' wages. In a misdemeanor case in the city courts, such as this one, financial hardship is not accepted as an excuse to get out of jury duty, since it's assumed the case will only last a few days. So more working people end up on the juries. That's why we won."

Hilliard still faces charges stemming out of the April 6 shoot-out in which Bobby Hutton was killed. For that one, he'll have to face the predominantly white, middle-class juries that prevail in the Alameda Superior Court.

This is a minor trial in the context of the heavy repression coming down on the Panthers and their brothers and sisters, black and brown and white. But the technique of smear and prejudice used by the assistant DA are to be noted well, for they are only the beginning. In the face of a growing rebellion, the Man is being forced to drop even his facade of "justice for all."

David Hilliard has won a minor skirmish, but the courts won't let him, or his brothers, get away so easily. More and heavier charges are coming down on the Panthers and other revolutionary groups every day, and we're going to need

considerable growth in our movement -- not just good lawyers and friendly juries -- to survive this repression.

-30-

NEW IRISH STUDENT GROUP FORMED

By Ruth Shereff  
LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A sense of Irish American identity often means for a young person "sticking to your own kind" -- if it means anything at all -- or going to Catholic school, or learning some Irish dances and songs. Perhaps a sense of history is learned from the grandparents, telling about the potato famine, the Easter uprising of 1916, and the persecution by the British.

In the background, often forgotten, is the tradition of the liberation leaders -- Wolf Tone, James Connolly, the men who fought for freedom from Britain, for social justice, even for socialism -- but that background is there.

A group of students of Irish background intend to revive this radical tradition out of the vague identity of their fellow students and young workers, to rally support for the civil rights movement in the North of Ireland. They also intend to make the campuses aware of the struggle of the oppressed Catholic minority for jobs, housing and the vote.

But they intend <sup>more</sup> much than just fund-raising for the Civil Rights Association. They hope to educate people about the cause and history of the troubles in all Ireland, and the parallels between the situation in Ireland and that here at home.

For example, the People's Democracy, a student movement which spearheaded the civil rights campaign in Northern Ireland, is clear on the oppression of the Protestant majority as well, on the poverty of both groups, and the need to include all workers in the struggle. The division between the religious groups, they explain, is maintained by the establishment to keep Protestants in line through fear of losing their marginally better conditions. As Bernadette Devlin said on her trip to New York last September, "The people on top have it, and



there isn't enough to go around "

At the first conference (Nov. 1-2) of the National Association for Irish Justice, the American support group for the Civil Rights Association in Northern Ireland, the student caucus presented a series of resolutions. One embodied the above analysis of the Irish situation.

Aware of the parallels between the Catholic/Protestant situation and the Black/White situation here, they proposed that the National Association for Irish Justice (NAIJ), establish fraternal ties with the black civil rights struggle and support that struggle as well. The student caucus denounced British imperialism, which has robbed Ireland and kept it divided, also they denounced U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

The Association is one of the most progressive groups in the Irish community. It has brought together dormant nationalists, Irish Republican Army (IRA) veterans, old trade union progressives, housewives, janitors, professors and students, and set them into motion -- picketing, sitting-in at British consulates, boycotting British goods, demonstrating for the first time. They have put the writings of the liberation leaders and poets back in circulation.

Conservative Irish people have for the most part ignored it, either because they are too apathetic to support civil rights, even for Catholics, or because they will not participate in an organization which includes people who have worked for civil rights in the U.S. Nonetheless, the Association cannot help but reflect the Irish community to some extent. Many delegates were up-tight about concepts such as black civil rights and liberation struggles.

For the sake of unity, the conference decided to take stands only on the Irish question. Through autonomous campus groups, affiliated with the NAIJ, students will take whatever stands they want.

In addition to affiliating its campus groups with the NAIJ, the students decided to form a separate organization. Students for Irish Justice. Their first action was to arrange a bus for the Washington and New York march on 10

together with the NAIJ, they will work to have Irish language and history as academic subjects on campuses, "with the purpose of educating the Irish American students and the American student body as to the progressive nature of the Irish freedom struggle."

Speakers for the Irish Republican Army, the Peoples Democracy and the civil rights movement have been on tour.

The students hope to involve the inactive Irish American, the student buried in the Newman clubs, young Irish workers, and people from other backgrounds as well.

Their program is not yet entirely defined; they intend to continue organizing and hold a national conference soon.

For information, write Students for Irish Justice, 210 E. 23 St., New York, N.Y.

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#### CANADIAN INDIANS SECEDE

BRAMFORD, Ontario (LNS)-- Indians of the Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy declared themselves a sovereign state separate from Canada on Nov. 12. They sent a declaration to Ottawa and the United Nations stating that the reserve's 5000 residents and 4,000 non-resident members would no longer be governed by the Ontario and Canadian federal governments.

Their declaration stated that through the centuries, Indian lands "have eroded, by trickery, deceit and thievery to small portions--which are now in danger of being taxed and dissolved into oblivion."

The Canadian Department of Indian Affairs recently announced a plan to give Indians "equal opportunity." At present, Indians live under the "protection" of the Canadian government. This means that lands set aside for reserves cannot be sold, or taxed. Should they be given "equal opportunity", Canadian-style, the Indian land could be both sold and taxed. In either case, the Indians are denied what is rightfully theirs.

Canadian Indians have decided that they don't want "equal opportunity" any more than they wanted "protection." They demand, instead, the right to self-determination for their people.

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## NIXON AND SATO WHEEL AND DEAL

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON(LNS)-- Prime Minister Sato of Japan did finally get to Washington to talk things over with President Nixon. Pictures showed him beaming and bubbling as he stepped off the plane, and in to a car, and across the White House lawn. And the papers proudly announced a few days later that his talks with the President had borne fruit, an agreement about the future of Okinawa.

Of course nobody had really doubted that some kind of agreement would be hatched. Nobody doubted it because everybody knew that if nothing came of the meeting, Sato's days as Prime Minister would be numbered. At any rate, the meetings were mostly a ceremony-- when Sato and Nixon stepped out into the Rose Garden to announce the results, they were simply making public a deal that had been worked out over a period of months. Sato has long been a faithful friend of American interests, a friend they would not like to lose. So something had to come out of the meeting-- hopefully something that would pacify the people of Japan and Okinawa.

On the day of Sato's departure for Washington, over 700,000 people demonstrated against the trip and against his history of cooperation with the U.S. They demanded that Okinawa be freed from the colonial status it has endured since the war. The Peace Treaty between Japan and the U.S. had given over to the U.S. "all rights over administration, legislation, and jurisdiction" over the islands. And the U.S. has made good use of its rights--25% of the land area is now occupied by 117 different military bases that serve a vital role in operations in Vietnam, South Korea and Taiwan. Many of the B-52 bombing missions against Vietnam originate in Okinawa.

The people demanded that this colonial condition come to an end, and they demanded that it come to an end in some way that freed Okinawa from its role in America's military structure--an agreement that would get rid of the U.S. bases on Okinawa once and for all. They didn't trust Sato to do things that way. They didn't trust him because for years he has been stating that Japan's interests in the Pacific are the same as American interests. As he stated during his visit, "the two great nations

across the Pacific, are on the verge of starting a great historical experiment in working together."

The people's distrust of Sato turned out to be well justified. The agreement that he and Nixon finally delivered was a model of accommodation. It promises to return Okinawa to Japan by 1972-- with the provision that all U.S. bases will remain and that, if the Vietnam war is still going on, Japan will do nothing that interferes with the island's useful role in U.S. combat missions. It promises to remove nuclear weapons from the island-- with the provision that in any "emergency" they will be returned. And, as people feared, it requires increased military activity from Japan in return for the minor concessions made by the U.S. It also pledges Japan to increase its economic aid to the governments of Southeast Asia, picking up part of the expense of maintaining people like Thieu and Ky in power in Saigon against the will of the people of the country.

All in all, the agreement is every bit as bad as the demonstrators in Japan expected it to be when they gave Sato a rousing send-off that required 25,000 policemen to protect the Tokyo airport against the threat of attack by radical students. The students didn't make it to the airport, but they made a good try at it. More than 1,500 were arrested before it was over, after a series of fierce battles and a storm of molotov cocktails.

It doesn't seem likely that the Japanese people are going to be any more enthusiastic about Sato when he returns than they were when he left. There are months of struggle ahead. Next June, the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty comes up for renewal. This treaty is the most important instrument that ties Japan into U.S. policy in Asia and around the world. Renewal of the treaty will become the focus of massive demonstrations and fighting throughout Japan. They need our support.

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FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS"

FREE BOBBY SEALE

FREE THE N.Y. PANTHER 21

FREE THE CONSPIRACY 7.

E. Sam Brady - Rising Up Again  
 United Radio News Service

Salinas was from Northern Mexico, the State of Chihuahua. As a kid, he killed a government official and took to the mountains. He was a bandit for a year, coming to be known as the Mexican Robin Hood, a friend to the poor who distributed loot from among the people. Still an outlaw when the revolution began in 1910, he went through all the stages as the people rose up and became a captain and then general in the revolutionary army. When the dictator Huerta came to power, ending the first phase of the Mexican revolution, Salinas was captured. Finally he escaped and lived in the mountains until the outbreak of the second revolution.

He left the camp with four companions - seven horses, two pounds of sugar and coffee and a pound of salt. From that he put together a large army and he included many ex outlaws. Villa organized hospital trains that cared for the enemy wounded as well as the revolutionaries. After the battle of Cuernavaca he sent revolutionaries before the army of the United States to demand a withdrawal. He said, "I have a better life for the people of Mexico than you."

[illegible]

Chihuahua he ordered all Spaniards to leave in five days or be led to a wall by a firing squad. He said "we Mexicans have had 300 years of the Spaniards. Twice we drove them out of Mexico and allowed them to return with the same rights as Mexicans. They used these rights to steal our land, make the people slaves and take up arms against the cause of liberty. They supported the dictators Diaz and Huerta. They thrust on us the greatest superstition the world has ever known -- the Catholic Church."

Pancho Villa proved to be a great general inventing his strategy on the field. Secrecy, quickness of movement, the adaptation of his plans to the character of the country and of his soldiers, the value of intimate relations with his people, and keeping plans secret even from those he trusted were all Villa traits. "Where the fighting was fiercest -- when a ragged mob of fierce brown men with hand bombing and rifles rushed the bullet-swept streets of an ambushed town -- Villa was among them, a common soldier," his companeros report.

His policy was to execute all colorados, those federal troops whose hands were red with the blood of the peons they had killed. Villa said "they were peons like the revolutionists and no peon would volunteer against the cause of liberty unless he were bad." He executed Federal officers because "they were educated men and ought to know better." But the poor who had been drafted into the federal army were always freed.

Emiliano Zapata led the revolutionary forces of the South. He and Villa jointly held the Mexico City Capitol at one time, and both fell out of favor with the more conservative wing, the Carrancistas, of the Constitutionalist forces (the revolutionists). After the first stage of the revolution, Zapata complied with President Madero's request to disband his troops. But when the new federal troops, many of whom had served the previous Diaz dictatorship, continued to come down on the poor farmers, Zapata stopped disbanding. He refused to be bought off when offered a large ranch to withdraw from the revolutionary scene. "We do not want the peace of slaves nor the peace of the grave. We want peace based on liberty, on the political and agrarian principles."

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reform promised by our political creed; we are incapable of trafficking with the blood of our brothers and we do not want the bones of our victims to serve us as a staircase to public office.

The people under Zapata who made up the Liberator Army of the South came to understand the importance of keeping their arms. Zapata said, "Seek justice from tyrannical governments not with your hat in your hands, but with a rifle in your fist." Confronted with better equipped forces, the Zapatistas resorted to the tactics of guerrilla warfare. They didn't have a lot of financial backing or international supplies of arms and munitions, and they were hurt by the lack of artillery and machine guns. So they organized themselves into bands, which came together into a larger force when necessary. These bands ranged from a few dozen to several hundred, each with its own leader who in turn followed the leadership of Zapata.

The Zapatista soldiers were poor farmers, who would spend three months in the army, then three in the fields of the villages. They would lay traps and ambushes and cut supply lines, destroying smaller enemy units and harassing the larger ones. They captured weapons and supplies from the enemy and fabricated explosives of their own. And they avoided formal battles unless certain of victory. These tactics whittled away at the enemy, who could never put all of his heavy firepower to any real use.

Emiliano Zapata was hard on traitors and with people who committed crimes against the peaceful villagers. He realized that the peasant villages were the main support of the armed movement and that it was for them that the revolution was being fought in the first place. Zapata, like Villa, didn't abuse the people. Like Villa, he helped make the revolution that was later sold out by the reformers, supported by the U.S. and General Pershing. And also like Villa, Zapata was assassinated by these forces. Both men are an example to those who wage the "struggle of the disinherited against the abuses of the powerful."

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## GUERRILLAS HELP BANKER HELP HOSPITAL

LIBERATION News Service

MONTIVIDEO (LNS) -- Uruguayan liberation fighters have finally freed the 45 year old banker whom they held captive for 73 days. The purpose of what the establishment press called a "kidnapping" was to find some way of making the banker's life a little more useful to the Uruguayan people. They succeeded.

Gaetano Pellegrini, whose father was once Finance Minister of Italy, is one of Uruguay's top bankers. His family is part of the country's ruling class elite.

The Movement for National Liberation (Tupamaros), which took him into custody, is engaged in a guerrilla war in Uruguay to smash that elite. Their most striking success recently was the take-over of the city of Pando early in October. The Tupamaros moved in on the city's communications and government centers and held them until government armed forces forced them out -- temporarily.

The Tupamaros could have executed Pellegrini; the government itself has little compunction about shooting down demonstrators in the streets. In fact, a bank employee, an ordinary worker, was shot and killed by government troops during demonstrations shortly before the take-over of Pando. But the guerrillas were not interested in simply ending the life of an oppressor. Instead they used Pellegrini's life to the advantage of the people. In exchange for the banker's freedom, Pellegrini's family was forced to contribute \$60,000 to a Montivideo workers' hospital that serves the people who work in the city's meat-packing plants.

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## NACLA LITERATURE LIST AVAILABLE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) has literature available about imperialism and U.S. power structure. For a free literature list, write NACLA, Box 57, Cathedral Sta., New York, N.Y. 10025.

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SELF-DETERMINATION AMERICAN STYLE  
IN SOUTH VIETNAM  
LIBERATION News Service

SAIGON (LNS)-- "You are tightly shackled in the 'tiger cage' [individual cells without roofs exposed to the tropical sun] You cannot move. Moreover, if you make the least sound, the guards pour water mixed with chalk on you. Sometimes prisoners cough until they are coughing blood." The prisoner who said this, Ho Hhan Hieu, is not an NLF cadre but a South Vietnamese student, held as a political prisoner.

Almost everybody in South Vietnam is a political criminal in the eyes of the government, because almost no one likes the government (including people who don't support the NLF). It doesn't take much to be put in prison and many people don't survive the experience. The draft is the other main form of official coercion, and the army is not much better than prison.

The experiences of Ho Hhan Hieu are not unusual examples of life in South Vietnam. Hieu did not see fit to join the NLF, but he did support their proposed reunification of Vietnam under the Geneva accords. In 1966, he was put in prison for helping lead a popular revolt in the city of DaLat, and then helped lead a rebellion in prison. For this he was beaten at the local CIA headquarters and sentenced by the local government Security Council. He was not present at his trial and no defense had been presented.

From DaLat he was shipped to Con Son, an island prison in the South China Sea, and kept there for nearly two years (six months longer than his original sentence, because he had led protests for better health conditions).

The prison was overcrowded and filthy. After the Tet Offensive, four thousand new prisoners were brought to the island (making a total of fourteen thousand, two-thirds of whom were political prisoners). Hieu described the scene at the prison: "Fifteen to twenty people died each month. Our guards accused us of trying to take over the camp by protesting for medicines. We got the worst beatings there. Ten men beat one man. They used sticks and stances, fists, elbows, knees and feet."

After the beatings, Hieu and his comrades were sentenced to one month of tropical-sun torture in "tiger cages."

Mass murders are one of the government's solutions to overcrowding in prisons. Sometimes troops surround groups of prisoners and shoot them, other times they plant mines in the prisons or unleash police dogs.

There is no way to estimate the number of prisoners in South Vietnamese prisons, or to guess the number that have died there.

The South Vietnamese Army is like a prison that every young man is required to enter. Almost nobody wants to go into it, and those few who do volunteer soon regret it. Draft dodgers make up more than half of the daily inductees, and young men (15 or 16 years old) press-ganged from secondary schools and villages make up most of the rest.

The recruits are fed inedible food and made to live in vermin-infested barracks. They are forced to spend their \$25-a-month salaries on supplementary food, so it is impossible for them to support their families.

Class separations are maintained in the army because wealthy recruits can become officers or bribe their way into desk jobs. Only officer candidates are allowed to go home on weekends because the Army fears that regulars will desert. But most desertions occur once the soldiers are in the field with their assigned units.

Over one hundred thousand South Vietnamese GIs deserted last year. Deserters usually take new names, are eventually caught by the police and inducted again. Some have done it as many as eight times. None of them are punished, since military service is considered enough of a punishment.

But the hardest thing for a South Vietnamese soldier is that he is forced to fight on the side of Americans, whom he hates, against his own people. It's the South Vietnamese soldier that all that talk about "Vietnamization" depends on. That's why the "Vietnamization" is going so slow. Nixon is afraid that if he pulls out any large number of troops, thousands of South Vietnamese soldiers will go home too.

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ITALIAN WORKERS FACE UP TO THE PADRONI  
Colletivo CR/ LIBERATION News Service

TURIN (LNS)--The chill grey dampness of the northern Italian winter has begun to settle in on the industrial triangle bounded by Turin, Milan and Genoa. Two and a half months of arduous labor strife have begun to weigh on workers in the area; five million of them in the metal, chemical, building and automobile industries have been engaged in tedious national contract negotiations since early September. Hemmed in between the intransigence of the big industrialists on one hand and the careful restraint of the trade unionists on the other, the workers have watched their paychecks dwindle. Despite the growing militancy and fervor of their actions in factories across Italy's northern industrial belt, the bosses ( the padroni) are not yet close to being brought to their knees.

But the complexion of the stalemate is rapidly changing. For one thing, one contract settlement has been reached--that of the building trades workers and the workers at Pirelli, the automobile tire and cable giant. That first crack in the solid wall of opposition put up by the padroni suggests that a partial settlement of the enormous crisis may be in the offing in the near future.

The "national contract phase of the workers' struggle," however, is not the only crucial element in the labor conflict that has rocked Italy for months. Italy's workers are increasingly interested in more than job security and higher wages. The traditionally left-wing workers are equally, if not more, concerned about running the factories they work in. They are interested in power.

For months, factories like FIAT's huge Mirafiori plant in Turin have been hit by wave after wave of slowdown strikes that embody the workers' drive to control their lives. When conditions turn intolerable--as when FIAT suddenly speeded up production on their assembly lines-- the workers have responded not by talking to the labor unions who then talk to the padroni, but by mass walk-outs, slowdowns, sit-ins. Recently, cars have been overturned on the assembly line itself; several months ago, the workers along with rad-

ical students took to the streets to demand worker control of the economy. High-pitched battles took place between the strikers and the cops. Recently, similar demonstrations resulted in the deaths of several policemen.

The Italian workers' movement is colorful, complex, and very unwilling to get completely bogged down in negotiations with people whom they recognize to be their exploiters. The construction workers, the weakest-organized of the five million workers involved in contract struggles, have just resolved their pay and hour problems--but there are four million un-contracted workers left, among them 1,300,000 metal workers, the largest and most politically advanced group of workers in Italy. They are into more than negotiations in the offices of the capitalist padroni.

One of the things they almost got into was the Turin Automobile Show. Held on October 29, it is one of Europe's most prestigious auto expositions. Agnelli, FIAT's president, attended the inauguration of the proceedings; so did several thousand workers from Agnelli's Mirafiori plant. But when they got to the salon they found it ringed with cops. The workers decided to go back to the root of the matter: they returned to the factory and smashed cars, overturned boxes of bolts and parts, and blocked the assembly line for several hours.

FIAT piously deplored the violence of "a few extremists", and within two days 122 workers were suspended, 85 of them indefinitely. The move had clearly been premeditated and aimed at eliminating active workers: some of the suspended "extremists" had been home sick on the day of the demonstration.

Fellow workers at other FIAT plants in the Turin area responded with similar protest actions. By mid-November, the number of workers suspended or charged with civil crimes had mounted to 200.

It may happen that the padroni will re-admit the suspended workers as a magnanimous gesture, possibly on December 1. But the Italian workers are very strong on solidarity; even the bourgeois press has admitted in concern and amazement that workers not directly affected by the strike are willing to stay out of work in order to help out their comrades.

In any case, the growing revolutionary workers

movement is not interested in gestures. They are not bought off by promises of raises or of the bright future when they can own their own FIAT or a color television. They are interested in raising the cultural level of their communities. They are interested in directly controlling the work they do. They are interested in curbing rising rents, rising prices, and the critical shortage of housing. They are interested in socialism, and they are several million strong.

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[Note to Editors: Collettivo CR is the Italian revolutionary communications network, and regularly supplies LNS with coverage of the movement in Italy]  
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#### BLACK STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS CONVICTED AT SAN FERNANDO STATE COLLEGE

LOS ANGELES (LNS)-- Twenty black students from San Fernando State College have been convicted on felony charges for their part in the takeover of an administration building on campus last November. The students were accused of holding several administrators hostage. These included the school's acting president and the varsity football coach. The action was taken by the students in conjunction with their efforts to get a black studies department.

All together the students were convicted of a total of 588 felony charges. This is out of a total of 1,409 counts with which they were originally charged. The maximum sentence they could each receive is 25 years in prison.

The students were charged with crimes ranging from conspiracy to kidnapping. The presiding judge in the case was Mark Brandler. In passing judgment Brandler stated "we dare not and will not sanction or tolerate the use of force, violence or other illegal acts to effect desired changes."

Almost immediately after the decision, there was a reaction of shocked disbelief in the black community here. Demonstrations and rallies are already planned for January 26, the date set for formal sentencing.

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#### FAMOUS GREEK PRISONERS NEAR DEATH

ATHENS (LNS)--Three leading members of the United Democratic Left Party (EDA) are reported to be in poor health and in danger of losing their lives because of the long, harsh imprisonment that they have suffered at the hands of Greece's right wing military dictatorship. The three are: Mikis Theodorakis, composer of the music for 'Zorba the Greek,' 'Never on Sunday' and many songs of the Greek resistance movement; Manolis Glezos, a hero of the Greek struggle against the Nazis; and 65 year old Elias Eliou.

The Greek junta is still busy arresting and sentencing scores of Greeks. Two leaders of the illegal Patriotic Front were recently sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting to overthrow the dictators. Ten members of the Greek Democratic Front were given sentences ranging from 6 to 25 years for bombings. The list could go on forever.

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#### NORTH KOREANS DEVELOP JUMBO BUS

PYONGYANG, Korea(LNS)-- North Korea, known for its determined resistance to U.S. imperialism, has come up with an unusual accomplishment a huge 200-passenger bus. The jumbo bus, which is more than 55 feet long, is designed for urban transport, according to a report by the Korea Central News Agency. North Korea, officially known as the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, is already well known throughout the socialist world and much of Asia for its advanced heavy industry. The latest accomplishment-- the jumbo bus-- could revolutionize transportation throughout the world.

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#### YWCA GETS WITH IT

EAST LANSING, Michigan (LNS-CPS) The Young Adult Conference of the Young Women's Christian Association has endorsed legalization of marijuana and has called for using YWCA facilities for the dispensation of birth control aids to married and single women alike.

In addition, the "Y" members, all under 35 years of age, came out for the repeal of all abortion laws, in favor of anti-war demonstrations and for black

[Editor's note: Sorry we are so late in getting the People's Almanac for December out to you. We got so caught up in the events of today that we forgot about history for a while. Anyway, here it is.]

#### PEOPLE'S ALMANAC FOR DECEMBER

Dec 1

1919: Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, anarchists, were deported from the U.S. to Russia. Berkman and Goldman were co-publishers of the anarchist paper Mother Earth. Both served jail sentences in the U.S.; Berkman for his unsuccessful assassination attempt of steel tycoon Henry Clay Frick and Goldman for "inciting to riot" and for publically advocating birth control and for obstructing the draft. Both later became disillusioned with the Bolshevik government and left Russia.

1955: Rosa Parks, a black woman from Montgomery, Ala., refused to leave her seat to move to the back of the bus. Her violation of segregation ordinances led to the successful Montgomery bus boycott under the leadership of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., then 26 years old.

Dec. 2

1859: John Brown was executed at Charles Town, Va., for leading the attack on the Harper's Ferry arsenal on Oct. 16, 1859. In his final speech to the court, Brown said: "If it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done."

1964: Free Speech Movement reaches new climax with the occupation of Sproul Hall on the University of California campus at Berkeley.

Dec. 3

1946: General strike began in Oakland, California.

Dec 4

1967: Dow recruiter climbs out of window at California State College in Los Angeles. People in South Vietnam are burned by napalm.

Dec 5

1911: John B. McNamara and James B.

McNamara, officers of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union, were sentenced to 15 years and life imprisonment respectively on a framed-up charge of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building. James B. McNamara died in jail.

Dec 6

1869: National Negro labor convention met in Washington, D.C., and created the Colored National Labor Union.

1967: Student strike at San Francisco State College.

Dec 7

1931: Hunger march on Washington. Some 1,670 delegates from all over the U.S. arrive in the nation's capital to present demands for unemployment insurance.

1941: Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, touching off U.S. entry into the struggle against fascism.

Dec 8

1886: National trade union conference met -- an event which led to the founding of the American Federation of Labor.

Dec. 10

1902: Birthday of Vito Marcantonio, popular New York radical, who died in 1954. "Marc," as he was known, was elected to Congress several times on the American Labor Party ticket. He was a supporter of Puerto Rican independence and was the only congressman to vote against U.S. intervention in Korea.

Dec 15

1791: The Bill of Rights, first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, goes into effect.

Dec 16

1773: Citizens of Boston, in a mass "tea party," destroy tea on board three ships in Boston Harbor, in a struggle against taxation by colonial Britain. Commentators note that the protestors wore unusual clothing, and their action was described as "disruptive," "illegal," "irresponsible," and "violent."

Dec 17

1807: Birthday of John Greenleaf Whittier, poet and fighter against slavery.

1871: Workers of New York City hold funeral



parade in honor of Communards of Paris

1951: A delegation headed by Paul Robeson and William L. Patterson presents the United Nations with a petition charging the U.S. government with a policy of genocide against the black people of America. The U.N. files away the petition.

Dec 19

1932: An Alabama sheriff and deputies, acting on behalf of landlords, attacked the farm of Clifford James, a black sharecropper, in Reeltown, Ala., in an attempt to seize James' livestock in lieu of mortgage payments. James, a leader in the Sharecroppers Union, fought back but he and three comrades were killed in the battle.

Dec 20

1960: The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam is founded.

Dec 21

1620: Pilgrims land at Plymouth, Mass. having earlier drawn up on board ship the "Mayflower Compact" in which they agreed to set up "a civil body politic" to enact laws and elect officials.

Dec 23

1776: Publication of the first "Crisis" paper by Tom Paine, reportedly written on drumhead by campfire while Paine was with Washington's forces. The paper began with these words: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country, but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."

1815: Birthday of Henry Highland Garnet, black leader in the abolitionist movement.

Dec 24

1953: McCarran-Walter immigrant act goes into effect to protect the purity of the American body and the body politic.

Dec 25

1 B C : Poor Jewish lady gives birth to Jesus Christ, who later does organizing work with carpenters, fishermen and hippies, leading a people's rebellion in the Middle East. He is

eventually executed by a Roman pig.

1786: Shays' rebellion reaches new heights with attack on Springfield, Mass. armory. The rural rebels, led by Daniel Shays, were fighting against oppression in the New England farmlands, carrying their battle far enough to prevent the sitting of the courts which had authorized mortgage foreclosures and jail terms for debtors.

1919: New Yorkers demonstrate for amnesty for political prisoners who had been jailed during struggle against U.S. involvement in World War I.

Dec 26

1854: Decembrist uprising in Russia. First attempt to overthrow the autocracy of the czars by force and violence.

Dec 30

1936: Sit-down strike of United Auto Workers began at Flint, Mich.

Dec 31

1969: Last day of a decade. Happy New Year. Keep on truckin'. Keep on fightin'.

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ARIZONA PEACE FESTIVAL: A HOAX

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) - The Arizona Peace Festival -- a gala desert event supposedly involving beautiful people from John Lennon to John Lindsay -- turns out to be a hoax.

The "festival" got a big write-up in Billboard magazine. It was said to have the support not only of the rock world, but also of major corporations and the federal government. San Francisco Chronicle columnist Ralph Gleason checked it out, however, and reported that it is "simply an attractive idea of a New York press agent." He has discussed it with a lot of people, written letters, made phone calls and everybody says, yeah! wow! too much! But nobody at all is either committed to it or actually involved in it. That's the sad truth."

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ALL WE ARE SAYING IS

FREEBOBBYFREEHUEYFREEALLPOLITICALPRISONERS NOW!!!

## DELLINGER DIDN'T COME ALONE

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: Here is the complete text of the speech made by Dave Dellinger to the 800,000 people assembled in Washington for the Nov. 15 anti-war mobilization, as taped by WBAI and transcribed by Liberation News Service. Dellinger is one of the Conspiracy Eight currently on trial in Chicago for participation in the demonstrations against the 1968 Democratic National Convention in that city. Three of his co-defendants, Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman and John Froines were by his side as he spoke.)

I didn't come alone. The government has succeeded in getting Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman into a nine-to-five job five days a week. We're all on trial together. Jerry Rubin, who had his hair cut in jail. Abbie Hoffman and John Froines. Tom Hayden and Rennie Davis are in San Francisco, and Lee Wiener is stoned. But the one I wish really were here rather than any of the rest of us is Bobby Seale. Just before the last time we saw Bobby, just before they led him away on that four-year contempt sentence, he said to us: "You know, fellas, I may not see you for a while again, but then who knows, we may end up in the same can." But anyway I want you to know that they may hang me upside down for the rest of my life, but it won't matter because the conspiracy will win.

Now as a matter of fact, if they were going to charge somebody with using interstate facilities to incite a riot, more than a riot, a war, they might consider Spiro Agnew. Spiro Agnew is the Richard Nixon of the Richard Nixon Administration. He's a caricature of the caricatures we always used to make of the right, and if he didn't exist we would have had to invent him. But don't underestimate Spiro Agnew, like people underestimated Joseph McCarthy. Like they underestimated Richard Nixon. Like they underestimated the people who brought fascism to Germany. Spiro Agnew is no accident. He is programmed.

Now Spiro Agnew says that the television industry is a tiny closed fraternity, and I agree with him. But this is a society in which tiny

closed fraternities have the power. The government is a tiny closed fraternity. The economics, the factories, the farms are run by a tiny closed fraternity. The answer is not to bring in the government to censor television or to have more power over the lives of the people than they do now. The answer is to democratize the society, to turn it back to the people. The factories, the farms and natural resources should be communally owned with popular control, de-centralized control. Spiro Agnew says that television distorts the news, and I agree with him. The problem is that he wants them to distort it more, and he wants them to distort it more in the wrong direction.

If Spiro had his way, this [demonstration] wouldn't be shown on television at all. If Spiro had his way, people would think that the greatest cause of violence in the world today was the anti-war movement. Sometimes the anti-war movement breaks some windows or throws a few rocks, and I don't think myself that's going to shift power in the country or build a united movement. But the greatest concentration of violence in the world is run by the United States government. And Spiro Agnew is the number two man, at least of the visible government. Behind the visible government of course is one of those tiny closed fraternities of the military-industrial complex. We anti-war people may occasionally throw rocks, but the government drops six-ton bombs on Vietnam. It drops napalm. It drops fragmentation bombs. It doesn't break windows. It wipes out whole towns and cities. Let's put this whole question of violence into context.

Even before Spiro Agnew spanked television, television was implying that the greatest test of this week's activities was whether or not there was violence. Yes, we're against violence this week, and we've organized against it. But the greatest test of this protest is whether we can stop the massive violence in Vietnam. Whether we can stop the massive violence against the black people and the poor people in this country. Whether we can stop the institutionalized violence of the status quo, the institutionalized violence of capitalism, under which profit and property is more important than human beings.

Now everybody wants the war to end. Some people want the war to end because they know that that tiny, underdeveloped country has defeated the United States, and restored man to the center of the universe again. Other people want to stop the war because they've had their eyes opened, and they know what the war is doing to the Vietnamese people, to the GIs, to the whole society. The war against the Vietnamese people has become a war against the American people as well.

But Mr. Nixon says we must have an honorable end to the war. I submit there are three conditions to an honorable end to the war. One is that it must be now. Otherwise, if it goes on to the end of 1970, as one of the Senators has proposed, another ten to fifteen thousand GIs will be killed, another hundred to hundred fifty thousand wounded, and many times that many Vietnamese. To say that we will end the war by the end of 1970 is tokenism. The war must be ended now.

Secondly, the war must be ended with independence and self-determination for South Vietnam. And just as people in England and France and Poland supported the American Revolution, and American independence, the American people must support the independence of Vietnam by supporting the Provisional Revolutionary Government [of South Vietnam] and by supporting North Vietnam. Independence and self-determination is the second condition.

And the third condition is that we must learn the lessons of this war. Richard Nixon has asked: will those who have died, died in vain? They will have died in vain if we do not learn the lesson, if we allow other Vietnams to take place as they are already taking place in Laos, in Latin America and, for that matter, in the black communities of this country.

Now, my final word is this. When imperialism is defeated abroad, then it finds it necessary to scrap the facade of democracy at home. When imperialism is defeated abroad, it must either withdraw or institute fascism in this country. It doesn't happen all at once, but it has already been imposed on the black liberation movement, with a systematic attempt to wipe out

the Black Panthers and other black liberation forces. Bobby Seale taught the country that the trial in Chicago is not a joke. Julius Hoffman is the Spiro Agnew of Chicago. But that trial is not a joke, and they intend to electrocute Bobby Seale. Never forget that. [Shout from crowd] Yes, Robert Williams, somebody just said, and one can run down the list of the heroes who are trying to liberate the black people of this country. But we must have black and white people together in solidarity against the political repression. And that political repression is coordinated, programmed and organized here in Washington at the Justice Department. At five o'clock this afternoon, Abbie Hoffman, John Froines, Jerry Rubin and I will be marching -- with you, I hope. With you if you really support us, marching to the Justice Department where that repression is being programmed.

All right, all GIs home. There is only one thing to argue about, one thing to negotiate, and that is the amount of the reparations to that ravaged country. And anybody who's afraid of being victimized in a bloodbath over there -- there's only a tiny handful of profiteers and left-over colonial officers anyway -- but offer them asylum. They're not the most lovely people in the world, but bring them back in the same boat as the GIs. Right on.

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#### CONSERVATIONISTS OPPOSE TIMBER ACT

SEATTLE (LNS) -- Conservationists and eco-activists have sounded the alarm bell against the National Timber Supply Act. This bill -- currently before Congress -- is sponsored by a coalition of timber industrialists. It calls for a total re-evaluation of current laws protecting the U.S. wilderness, and may well pave the way to turning over public forests to wholesale rape by profit-hungry lumber magnates.

Activists in the Northwest are urging anyone who has ever enjoyed a walk in the woods to join conservation demonstrations and to flood Congress with letters opposing this bill. Their slogan is "People's National Park Now" -- a phrase which means save America's natural resources for all the people.

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## THE BROKEN PEACE-PIPE WAVES OVER ALCATRAZ

By Larry Bensky  
LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- More than 100 Indians have reclaimed Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay, "in the name of all American Indians by right of discovery," and have occupied the barren former Federal prison since taking it over at dawn, Nov. 20.

The Indians have found numerous hiding places on the deserted fortress island, in anticipation of an invasion by Federal marshals to evict them.

A proclamation issued on the day of the invasion declared the Indians' willingness to purchase Alcatraz for \$24 in glass beads and red cloth, a precedent set by the white man's purchase of a similar island about 300 years ago. "Our offer of \$1.24 per acre is greater than the 47¢ per acre that the white man is now paying California Indians for their land."

Citing a treaty signed with the Sioux in 1868, the young invaders claim that Sioux tribes were promised first right to unused surplus property, and that when the Federal prison was abandoned in 1964 they should have been offered the land.

Powerful business interests have been quarreling over what to do with Alcatraz. The city's tourist-profit-oriented rulers favor some sort of plastic recreation site, while Texas oil interests have lobbied in Washington for the sale of the island to real estate developers.

Local officials seem to be waiting for word from Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel in Washington before expelling the Indians. Tremendous Bay Area support has been gathered through the odd friendship of a top-40 AM radio station. The Indians have also had favorable publicity on FM rock stations and in the underground press.

The Federal government has responded with a partial blockade of the island, but ingenious boat-owners have floated and thrown supplies on to Alcatraz for the past five days. A massive invasion with supplies was scheduled to take place after dark on Thanksgiving Day, led by

sympathetic boat-owners from Berkeley, San Francisco, and Sausalito.

In their proclamation, the Indians -- many of whom are from Native American student groups at UCLA and Berkeley -- said:

"We feel that this so-called Alcatraz Island is more than suitable for an Indian reservation, as determined by the white man's own standards. By this we mean that this place resembles most Indian reservations in that:

1. It is isolated from modern facilities and without adequate means of transportation
2. It has no fresh running water.
3. It has inadequate sanitation facilities
4. There are no oil or mineral rights.
5. There is no industry and so unemployment is very great.
6. There are no health care facilities.
7. The soil is rocky and non-productive; and the land does not support game.
8. There are no educational facilities
9. The population has always exceeded the land base.
10. The population has always been held as prisoners and kept dependent on others.

It would be fitting that ships from all over the world, entering the Golden Gate, would first see Indian land, and thus be reminded of the true history of this nation. This tiny island would be a symbol of the great lands once ruled by free and noble Indians."

Ships entering the Bay are now greeted with Red Power signs, Federal property signs changed to read "Warning; Indian Property, Keep Off," and a large red flag flying from the top of the main prison building with a broken peace pipe on its center.

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## KOREANS EMPLOYED BY U.S. ARMY STAGE PROTEST

PYONGYANG, Korea (LNS) -- Thousands of South Korean workers employed at U.S. Army installations are engaged in struggle against low wages and poor working conditions at the bases. The workers are also resisting plans for wage cuts and lay-offs at the military installations, according to a report by the Central Korea News Agency. Demonstrations and rallies have characterized the Korean workers' battle against their American employers.

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## POLICE ARREST BEAT DEMONSTRATORS

### AFTER GENERAL ELECTRIC PROTEST

BOSTON (LNS) - Twenty-five Boston area students were beaten and arrested after they attempted to show their solidarity with striking General Electric workers Nov. 25 by staging a protest against a GE vice president. The GE veep was on the campus of Boston University to serve as moderator of an all day program and luncheon for local businessmen and Boston University management, students and faculty.

Anticipating "trouble," the school obtained a court injunction prohibiting all demonstrations. Some 50-75 students defied the injunction to stage a peaceful rally outside the Boston University student center. The group moved inside to a second floor corridor, within hearing range of the GE official (who is in charge of national personnel) and his friends.

While there was no attempt to break into the meeting, the group shouted, chanted and made a lot of noise. Suddenly, a half-dozen Boston plain-clothes police guarding a door rushed for one of the demonstrators. The crowd helped him escape and everyone moved downstairs. Again, plainclothes pigs, nearly 30 in all, surrounded the crowd. A 15 minute melee ensued, during which the cops picked out people from the edge of the crowd and hurtled them into police cars. People fought back but the cops managed to arrest 25 people.

The demonstrators were taken to Police Station Number Four, where, according to George Laite, a member of Suffolk College SDS, they were forced to run through a double line of police, who kicked and beat them. Later, several demonstrators were carted off to individual cells for further beating. Six people had to be hospitalized.

Various charges have been lodged against the students including assault and battery, trespassing, and contempt of court, the latter for violation of the injunction.

The demonstration included an unusually broad spectrum of the Boston area left, from the independent anti imperialist November Action Coalition to the Progressive Labor oriented Worker-Student Alliance caucus.

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## GOODBYE HENRY CABOT LODGE

PARIS (LNS) - In his final appearance as chief U.S. representative at the peace talks here, Henry Cabot Lodge insisted that the massive demonstrations against the war would not alter U.S. policy.

"Those who live in authoritarian countries should try to understand that last week's events in Washington (Nov. 15) were a demonstration of the right of free speech," Lodge said.

"President Nixon will not be pressured into departing from the course which he has set."

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### THE REVISION

*Marching through the snow with never a green pine in sight\**

\*Ed. note: This line was later revised by the author to read:

*Marching through the snow added to the urgency of the situation.*

-- From *Poems of Mao Tse-Tung*

You change the line as if  
there being no green pine in sight  
had something to do with the urgency  
of the situation. And you may be right.

In Seattle I was radical for the clan,  
"Coo-Coo" my way through living rooms until  
I grow to be a joke, even in my own eyes.

But down around Laguna they look sideways  
when I pass, and tell me that my  
pipe, and naked face, and yellow golf hat  
(not for golf, but for my growing thin on top)  
leave little room for hope.

I used to think: there's a spot in Oregon  
where, driving through, I'd cancel myself out  
like an equation or, better still,  
where I could stop and climb a hill and,  
under a green pine, pull myself around me  
like a shirt and BE what I am.

But that was before I started turning thirty.

Now I am less concerned with why no green pine  
grows in sight, and more with how this  
marching through the snow adds  
to the urgency of the situation.

-- GARY MIRANDA

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"Let us not talk falsely now, the hour is  
getting late."

-- Bob Dylan

"Marxism-Leninism is a science, and science  
means honest, solid knowledge, there is no room  
for playing tricks. Let us, then, be honest."

-- Mao Tse-Tung

HONOLULU (LNS) -- Two AWOL soldiers who were

members of Honolulu's marathon Crossroads Church sanctuary, escaping the Sept. 12 bust there, showed up in public in Honolulu during the November anti-war activities.

The two men, John Bolm, 18, and Mike Water, 20, spoke at an anti-war rally and participated in a march to Camp Smith, whose chief officer is Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific; Camp Smith is Vietnam War headquarters.

When the anti-war demonstrators, including the two AWOL soldiers, crowded around the base's main gate, a military intelligence cop, bearing handcuffs, tried to bust through the crowd to seize Mike and John. <sup>a movement activist in</sup> Jon Olsen / Honolulu reports:

"The crowd held firm against the flailing enemy until one of the demonstrators, a 275-pound ex-Marine, heaved the agent across the barricade, where the latter was immediately taunted by angry demonstrators."

The two AWOL soldiers later escaped on a bus, though they almost didn't make it. A car with five military intelligence cops in it followed the bus; the problem was to lose the agents. It was finally solved when three people jumped out of the bus at a stoplight and lay down in the road in front of the enemy vehicle. The bus moved on, took some side streets, and the pig car couldn't catch up in time. John and Mike got off with some friends and to this date they are still underground.

The two men, who belong to the American Serviceman's Union, have already been to the continental United States, where they have granted interviews, clandestinely, to the press. They plan eventually to turn themselves in to organize from within. But they plan to do it when they're good and ready, and when they've made it clear why they went AWOL and why they are going back to fight.

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YOU'RE LEFT, YOU'RE LEFT, YOU'RE MILITARY LEFT!

Liberation News Service

CHICAGO (LNS) -- Loud groans erupted in the courtroom of the Conspiracy 7 trial here Nov. 25 as Judge Julius Hoffman reversed his decision on the Conlisk subpoena and turned what the defense had considered its "major victory" into a major rout.

On Nov. 19, Hoffman had upheld a modified defense subpoena requiring Police Superintendent Conlisk to provide the defense with the names of all personnel assigned to undercover work on convention-related activities. Corporation Counsel for Conlisk hurried in the next day and asked the judge to reverse his decision, claiming the information was "privileged" -- the whole police department would fall apart if the defense got its hands on the same information the prosecution has, agents would be attacked, current operations would be endangered, and so on.

It took Hoffman five days to figure a way out of his dilemma. On the 25th, in a fifteen-minute pseudo-liberatrian rap, he noted that the claim of "privileged information" applies only to private citizens acting as informers and not to police officers. He affirmed that the "impropriety of the police department in opening its files to the prosecution and not to the defense is particularly acute in a Conspiracy case," and said that if the government is unwilling to disclose evidence, then it may not prosecute the case.

Right on! Good ol' Judge Hoffman, not such a fascist after all, everyone was thinking. Then came the BUT. "Legitimate public interests" demanded that the subpoena be watered down to "strike a balance between the public interest and the defendants' rights." The happy balance was that the defense could have all the information they wanted, "excluding such material that would reveal the identity of police officers who are currently in undercover activities."

Earlier in the day Hoffman granted the prosecution's motion that the jury be instructed to consider all future testimony and the testimony previously directed against individual defendants to now apply to all of them on the overall conspiracy charge. The judge agreed that the prosecution had presented enough evidence of "joint action" through the meetings, conversations and training sessions of the defendants to establish a prima facie conspiracy case.

Defense attorney William Kunstler disagreed at length, stating that the meetings cited by the prosecution as evidence of conspiracy were "wholly legal," many of them arranged to negotiate permits to march and sleep in Chicago parks; that the training sessions were of a strictly defensive nature; that the testimony of the prosecution's witnesses was frequently contradictory; and finally that the whole prosecution case was "a marked example of government oppression, an attempt to stifle and kill dissent in this country."

Assistant U.S. District Attorney Richard Schultz did not deign to answer to defense charges-- "I'll waste no time replying to the nonsense of Mr. Kunstler," he said, and Judge Hoffman smiled.

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"FREE THE PANTHER SISTERS. FREE THE BABIES!"  
THOUSANDS MARCH ON NEW HAVEN

Liberation News Service

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (LNS) - - Nearly 3000 marchers moved through the streets of New Haven, catching by surprise a town that thought the major event of Nov. 25 would be the annual Harvard-Yale game which climaxes the Ivy League football season.

Led by a contingent of 1800 women, the demonstrators chanted "Off Harvard Off Yale Get our sisters out of jail." to bystanders in the black ghetto, to visitors on the Yale campus who turned up for the game, and to afternoon shoppers and clusters of high school kids who filled New Haven's main downtown district.

They took a route over a mile long to the steps of the State Courthouse, and wherever they marched people saw that the women up front were not wearing the latest fashions from Mademoiselle's College Issue; they were carrying red flags emblazoned "Free our Sisters -- Free Ourselves "

They came to New Haven to protest the treatment of Black Panther Party women being held at Niantic State Prison, and to demand the release of the Connecticut 14. Five women are among the 14 Panthers jailed on trumped-up charges of "conspiracy to murder." One of them has just given birth, and two of them are expecting; prison officials have ensured that for all three, pregnancy would be a dangerous ordeal.

So women in the Black Panther Party and Women's Liberation groups from as far away as Washington, D.C. brought thousands of people to the streets of New Haven, raising slogans like "Free Erika (Huggins) Free Bobby (Seale)!" "Power to the women." and "Free all political prisoners " Militant welfare mothers, Black Panther women, and women from the Young Lords, a militant Latin group, and Women's Liberation militants formed the front ranks, and behind them marched the massive women's contingent, mostly young white women. The women were followed by 1200 men.

The men were asked to keep back for a variety of reasons, some theoretical, some theatrical, and men who failed to grasp the spirit of the moment and insisted on staying up front with the women began to catch on when the voice of Beth Mitchell, Communications Secretary of the N.Y. Panthers, warned through a megaphone, "We're stopping this march right here until the brothers go to the back." And the march did stop, until the brothers hurried off in embarrassment or were taken to the sidelines by marshals.

When the march reached the State Courthouse, the women filled its steps -- some sat in the laps of statues and their red flags trapped in the cold breeze. For the next hour

three women rapped to the crowd while others slapped "Building Condemned!" posters on the Courthouse pillars.

"Those women in jail are carrying the seeds of revolution, and we're going to support them," shouted Beth Mitchell from a car top. "The people are in pain, she cried, "the people are in pain and we're going to put an end to that."

Some of the people she was talking about are still in jail. One of the New Haven Panthers, Peggy Carter, gave birth to a baby boy under heavy armed guard on Tuesday, November 21. After 30 hours of labor, prison doctors performed a Caesarian section. Thursday, two days before the demonstration, Peggy Carter was back in jail. Now she is suffering from an infection which her friends in the New Haven Panther office fear may make her unable to bear any more children.

Peggy Carter's friends also charge that the conditions under which she was imprisoned and gave birth complicated her delivery. She, like the other two pregnant Panthers in jail, had been denied fresh air and exercise, fed badly, and had a search light beamed hourly on her face by prison guards who refused her sleep.

The baby is in the hands of Peggy's family but Lorreta Likes and 18 year-old Rose Smith, whose baby is due at Christmas, don't have the consolation of knowing who will care for the children they bear. They know that they themselves can expect little more than a glimpse of the infants after their birth and that the state may use its power to declare them "unfit mothers," and find their babies a "suitable home" by its own definitions.

The women want the Panther Party to care for their children, but it seems highly doubtful that the State of Connecticut, which imprisoned the mothers as part of a program to smash the Connecticut Panthers, would find the Panther Party a "suitable home." And to make things worse, prison officials refuse to permit the women to meet people who might offer their babies a home. Women who have been found guilty of no crime are facing the possible permanent loss of their children.

The Panthers and New York Women's Liberation

called the demonstration to demand that the Black Panther Party be allowed to serve as the babies' guardian; that the isolation of the women, the interruption of their sleep, denial of fresh air, exercise and adequate diet be ended; that the pregnant women be released on their own recognizance; and that the reasonable bail be set for all the Panthers in the case.

So far, no bail at all has been set for the Panthers awaiting trial in Connecticut prisons. They have been held since May for the murder of Alex Rackley. Police charge that the Panthers tortured and executed Rackley because they suspected he was a pig. The Panthers say that "Alex Rackley was and will always be considered a member in good standing of the Panther Party." They point to the fact that party discipline is maintained by expulsion and publication of the photos of expelled members in the Party newspaper. And they note that Ron Karenga, whose organization, US, they hold responsible for the murders of at least two Panthers has suffered nothing worse than denunciation in the paper.

The Connecticut 14 are not all in Connecticut jails. Two Panthers were arrested in Denver in the case, and are being held there. Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale, has also been charged. After his gagging in Chicago because of his insistence on his right to choose counsel, and to defend himself if the lawyer of his choice was not present, he was sentenced to four years in jail for "contempt" and a mistrial declared for him in the "Conspiracy" case. Now he is waiting extradition to Connecticut. It has been predicted that he will be brought to Connecticut just before the trial opens, some time after the end of January.

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#### CUBAN POSTERS AVAILABLE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Colorful posters published by the Havana-based Organization of Solidarity With the People of Asia, Africa and Latin America are available free of charge. Just write a short letter saying why you want the poster; write to OSPAAAL Posters, c/o LNS, 160 Claremont Ave., New York, N.Y. 10027. Enclose 25¢ postage and handling, please.

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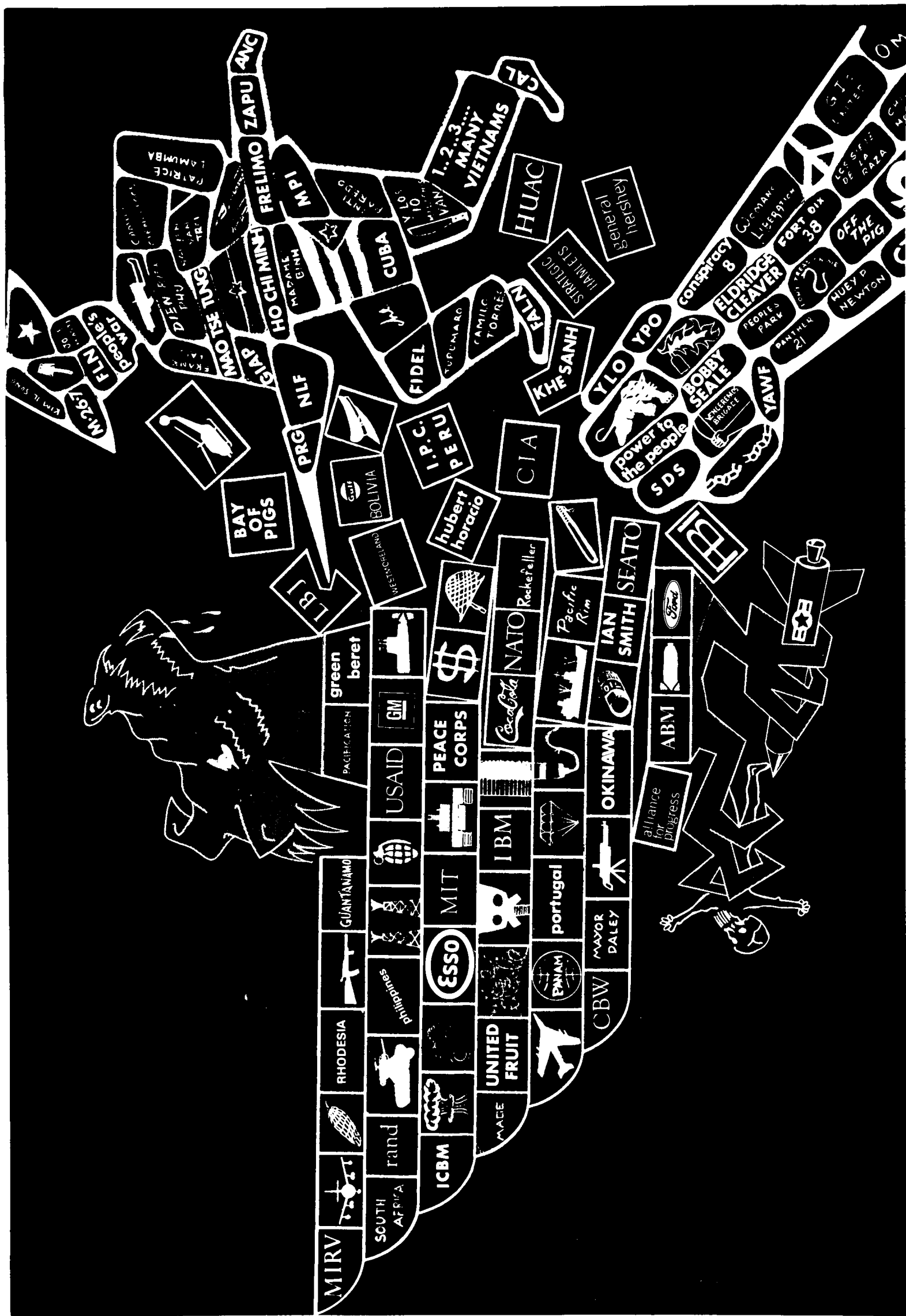
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DAVE SHERIDAN

credit the Berkeley Tribe/  
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Scenes from South Vietnam (this page and  
top of P-4)

Although these do not directly relate to the story  
on page 1, they can conceivably be used to  
accompany it.

credit Pterodactyl/LNS



top: South Vietnam. See note on back of P-3.

credit Pterodactly/LNS

bottom: Guerrillero Mejicano

credit Basta Ya/LNS

See story on Villa and Zapata on page 9.





top: Women's contingent leads the march through New Haven, Connecticut protesting the treatment of Black Panther party women held in Niantic State prison. See the story on Page 20.

credit Barbara Rothkrug/LNS

bottom: Same story as above. Spirit runs high as the women hold the steps of the State courthouse demanding the release of the Connecticut 14 and all political prisoners.

credit Howie Epstein/LNS